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Attorneys for Plaintiff BURRITO LABS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION

BURRITO LABS, INC., Plaintiff. VS. SICKDAY, LLC, Defendant.

Case No. 2:15-cv-08382-SJO-ASx

Judge: Hon. S. James Otero

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER AND [PROPOSED]ORDER

PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party

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seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

This action is likely to involve trade secrets, customer and pricing lists and other valuable research, development, commercial, financial, technical and/or proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of, among other things, confidential business or financial information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties and the Court that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing shall be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

Examples of confidential information that the parties may seek to protect from unrestricted or unprotected disclosure include:

- (a) Information that is the subject of a non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement or obligation;
- The names, or other information tending to reveal the identity (b)

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- of a party's supplier, designer, distributor, or customer;
- (c) Agreements with third-parties, including license agreements, distributor agreements, manufacturing agreements, design agreements, development agreements, supply agreements, sales agreements, or service agreements;
- Research and development information; (d)
- Proprietary engineering or technical information, including (e) product design, manufacturing techniques, processing information, drawings, memoranda and reports;
- (f) Information related to budgets, sales, profits, costs, margins, licensing of technology or designs, product pricing, or other internal financial/accounting information, including non-public information related to financial condition or performance and income or other non-public tax information;
- Information related to internal operations including personnel (g) information;
- Information related to past, current and future product (h) development;
- Information related to past, current and future market analyses (i) and business and marketing development, including plans, strategies, forecasts and competition; and
- Trade secrets (as defined by the jurisdiction in which the (j) information is located).

Unrestricted or unprotected disclosure of such confidential technical, commercial or personal information would result in prejudice or harm to the producing party by revealing the producing party's competitive confidential information, which has been developed at the expense of the producing party and which represents valuable tangible and intangible assets of that party.

Additionally, privacy interests must be safeguarded. Accordingly, the parties
respectfully submit that there is good cause for the entry of this Protective Order

The parties agree, subject to the Court's approval, that the following terms and conditions shall apply to this civil action.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

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- Action: this pending federal law suit entitled *Burrito Labs*, *Inc.* v. 2.1 Sickday, LLC, Case No. 2:15-cv-08382-SJO-ASx.
- 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or 2.5 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless 2.7 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter 2.8 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.
- 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
- 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

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- 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.
- 2.12 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.
- 2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
- 2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. **SCOPE**

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

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CONFIDENTIALITY SURVIVES TERMINATION OF ACTION 4.

4.1 Even after final disposition of this Action, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this Action, with or without prejudice; or (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this Action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

- "CONFIDENTIAL" Disclosure or Discovery Material includes 5.1 information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.
- "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Disclosure or Discovery Material includes information or documents of a proprietary business or technical nature that might be of value to a competitor or potential customer of the party or non-party holding the proprietary rights thereto, and that must be protected from disclosure. This includes, but is not limited to, information which could, if disclosed to the Receiving Party directly, cause competitive harm to the Designating Party. Information and material that may be subject to this protection includes, but is not limited to, technical and/or research and development data, intellectual property, financial, marketing and other sales data, and/or information having strategic commercial value pertaining to the Designating Party's trade or business.
- Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that

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qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order. Designating Party's counsel shall make a good faith determination that the information warrants such protection.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL legend") or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" (hereinafter "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL legend"), to each page that contains protected

for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic

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material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS" EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL legend" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL legend" to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

- (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identify the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record or within 15 days after receiving the transcript of the deposition testimony. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.
- (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

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5.5 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent

failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's Scheduling Order.
- 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seg.
- 6.3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this

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Action only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below.

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

- 7.2 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS" EYES ONLY" Disclosure or Discovery Materials. Materials designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" may be disclosed only to the following individuals:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;
- (b) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (c) the court and its personnel;
 - (d) court reporters and their staff;
- (e) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; and
- (h) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

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	7.3	Disclosure	of	"CONFIDE	ENTIAL"	Disclosure or	
Disc	cove	ry Mater	<u>ials</u>	. Materials	designate	ed "CONFIDENTIAL" material	S
may t	e disc	closed only t	o the	following in	ndividuals	s:	

- Those individuals to whom Materials designated "HIGHLY (a) CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" may be disclosed under the terms of this Order; and
- (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated by another Party in this Action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" the subpoenaed Party must:

- (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating

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Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT 9. TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS <u>LITIGATION</u>

- (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this Action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.
- (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:
- (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
- (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
- (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.
 - (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within

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14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that Protected Material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, and that such material was inadvertently produced without the appropriate Confidentiality designation, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence

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502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. **MISCELLANEOUS**

- 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.
- 12.3 Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, and within 60 days of a written request by any Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to

the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) 1 2 by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the 3 Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries 4 5 or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of 6 all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal 7 8 memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney 9 work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials 10 contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 11 12 4. 13 14 /// 15 16 /// 17 / / / **18** /// 19 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 27

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1	14. Any violation of this Order may be punished by any and all appropri	iate						
2	measures including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monet	ary						
3	sanctions.							
4	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.							
5								
6	DATED: August 5, 2016 FREEMAN, FREEMAN & SMILEY, LLP							
7								
8								
9	By: /s/ Todd M. lander TODD M. LANDER							
10	Attorneys for Plaintiff BURRITO LABS	5,						
11	INC.							
12	DATED: August 5, 2016 BUCHALTER NEMER, APC							
13								
14	By: /s/ Matthew Seror							
15	MATTHEW SEROR							
16	Attorneys for Defendant SICKDAY, LL	\mathbf{C}						
17								
18	FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.							
19	TOR GOOD CHOSE SHO WIN, IT IS SO ORDERED.							
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21	DATED: _August 9, 2016							
22								
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24	United States Magistrate Judge							
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EXHIBIT A

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I,	_ [print	or	type	full	name],	of
[print or type for	ull addre	ss], de	eclare u	ınder p	enalty of	perjury tha
I have read in its entirety and unders	stand the	Stipu	ılated P	rotectiv	ve Order	that was
issued by the United States District C	Court for	the C	entral [District	of Califor	rnia on
[date] in the case of Burrito Labs, In	c. v. Sick	day, L	LC, Ca	se No.	2:15-cv-0	8382-SJO-
ASx. I agree to comply with and to be	e bound	by all	the te	rms of	this Stip	ulated
Protective Order and I understand a	and ackno	wledg	ge that f	ailure t	o so com	ply could
expose me to sanctions and punishme	nt in the	nature	e of con	tempt.	I solemnl	y promise
that I will not disclose in any manner	any info	rmati	on or i	tem tha	at is subje	ect to this
Stipulated Protective Order to any pe	erson or e	entity	except	in stric	t complia	nce with the
provisions of this Order.						
I further agree to submit to the	jurisdicti	on of	the Uni	ted Sta	tes Distric	ct Court for
the Central District of California for	or the p	urpos	e of e	nforcin	g the ter	rms of this
Stipulated Protective Order, even i	f such e	enforc	ement	proceed	dings occ	eur after
termination of this action. I hereby	appoint _					[print or
type full name] of [print or ty						r type full
address and telephone number] as my	Californ	nia ago	ent for	service	of proces	ss in
connection with this action or any	proceed	lings	related	to enf	orcement	of this
Stipulated Protective Order.						
Date:						
City and State where sworn and signe	d:					
Printed name:						
Signature:						